ATTORNEED AT BAW. parintones, page A

J. D. JHOURS Thu division Office in the Court House, with the Treasure

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BELLEFORTE, PERF'A. recess discounted and proceeds promptly remit-ple interest paid on special deposits. Ex-hange in the Eastern sities constantly on it sale. Deposits remitted to the constant of the constant and Notes discoun

MISCELLAN EOUS

HAWLEY'S

DENTAL CREAM! FOR CLEARSING, WHITENING AND PRESERVING THE-TERTH!

THE TERTH!

This article is propared with the greatest care upon establish principles, and scarronted not to cantain anything in the hillightest degree injurious to the bath or gama. Some of our most eminent Danial Sirgiscons have given their sanction to, and cheerfully recommend it as a preparation of superior qualities, for Cleansing, Whitening and Preceiving the Testh. It cleans them readily, rendering them beautifully white and pearly, without the slightest injury to the Rname. It is healing to the gams where they are ulcorasted and sore. It is also an excellent/disinfector for old decayed teeth, which are dien exceedingly offensive. It gives—a rich and treamy faste to the mouth, cleansing it thoroughly, and imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath.

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PREPARED ONLY BY A. HAWLEY & CO., N. W. Corner 10th and Lombard Sts., Philad's. AND SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 25 CENTS.

TESTIMONIALS. -

TESTIMONIALS.

The following opinion of Dr. White, as to the high esteem in which he holds the Dental Cream, must be sufficient evidence of its value, to quote other testimbulars in detail is needless, contenting ourselves by simply giving the skinnes and addresses of persons who speak of its excellency for the test.

Fundational, April 15, 1864.

Baving: carefulle wamined A. Hawley's Bohnilled Destail Gream." I hereby cheerfully recomplied its the mibile generally. It is un excellent properation for cleaning and preserving the testi, and, can be used by all persons with the utmost confidence, as its properties are perfectly harmless. Besides preserving the testi, is prometral a healthy action to the breath. The properties are perfectly harmless. Besides preserving the testi, is prometral a healthy action to the grans, and imparts a pleatantiness to the breath. Therefore, the water is 120 Arch St.

T. Ingram, M.D. Dentiet, 491 N Fourth St.
J. Birkey, 254 S Sixth St.
J. Birkey, 254 S Sixth St.
J. Birkey, 254 Townshift, 1119, Walnut St.
S Dillingham, D. D. 5, 764 Asak Rt.
F M Dran, 627 Arch St.
L. H. Desphley, Dentiet, 597 N Tenth St.
L. H. Desphley, Dentiet, 699 N Sixth St.
J. STEAL.

Charte to the residence of the subscribet, residing near Nittany Hall, Walkar two, Centra county, on an about the 16th of hisy lut, a vallow Steer, with a small slit in each use, and supposed to be about three years old.

The centre is requested to some forward, prove grouping, pay charges and title lim sway, otherwise, he will be disposed of according to law, and 4, 64.

B. F. ROHATTER.

RESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS just re-

Penneralic Walchman.

... "SPATE RIGHTS AND PEDERAL UNION."

Vol. 9.

BELLEFONTE, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864.

No. 26.

MISCELLAN EOUS.

HALT! LISTEN! STOP AND BEAD!

PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH, BANK HOUR MONEY MD LIVE HAPPY AND CONTENTED, SHOULD PURCHASE YOUR LIQUORS AT THE WHOLESALE WINE AND LIQUOR STOR

ON BISHOP STREET irectly opposite the old Temperance Motel.

ATRAMAM BAUM &Co.

Notwithstanding the enormous taxes hap d upon all articles in his line of business, it continues to sell the purcet arthies activity ary issess figures. Every discription of, worp or a warry discription of, which are warranted to be the best qualities according to their respective prices. His stock consists in part of OLD BYE.

MONONGARELA, IRISH. . WHEAT.

CORN, and others whiskies, at fron 37½ cents to \$2,00 per gailon. Also,

per gailon. Also,
ALL KINDS OF BRANDIES, rom 75 cts., to \$5,00 per gallon. Holland Gins pare, from 75 cts., to \$2,50 per gallon. ORT, MADERIE, CHERRY, BLACKBERRY and other win —the best articles—at as rea-

CHAMPAGNE, BLACKBERRY, GINGER, AND CARAWAY HRANDLES, PURE JAMACA AND NEW ENGLAND BUM CORDIALS OF ALL KINDS,

all o'which will be warranted to be as reprehen-ted, and sold at prices exceedingly low. All the liquors offered for sale at this establis-hment have been purchased at the United States Custom House, and consequently must be pure and good.

Physicians and others are respectfully requested to give his liquors a trial.

as the only article of PURE PORT WINE JUICE IN TOWN. May, 28, 1862. tf.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE! BVERY BODY ARTOXISHED AT THE PURENESS AND CHEAPNESS OF THE ARTICLES SOLD AT

MDIT & BITTLE'S WHOLESALE WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

BISHOP STREET, BELLEFORTE PA., The proprietors of this establishment take pleasure in informing the public that they have constantly on hand a supply of choice foreign and domestic liquors, such se

Old Rye, lonoongala, And Irish Whiskey; Cognac, Blackberry, Cherry, Ginger, And common Brandies,

Port, Maderia, Cherry, And Liston Wines, Scotch, And Holfand Gin; New England Rum, amaca Rum.

CORDIALS Propermint, Anniseed and Rose. The attention of practicing physicians is call

sultable for mepical purposes. Bottles jugs and Demijous constantly on had.

We have

All liquors were bought when liquors were All liquors are warranted to give satisfac-

Confident that we can please customers espectfully solicit a share of public patronage Liquors will be sold by the quart, barrel iercs. we have a large lot of BOTTLEDLIQUORS

of the finest grades on hand. Ppril 1st,1863.

Eventone, Embouthm MAIN STREET, BELLEFORTE, PA. W. W. MONTGOMERY. Prop. Has received a large invoice of CASSIMERS,

VESTINGS, Which will be manufactured in the LATEST STYLES,

and in a manner that cannot fail to prove sati A large assortment of GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

Consisting of ck. Ties, Hosiery, Buspenders, Hosiery, Hankerchiefs, etc. Collars, Neck Ties, Exactly suited to this locality and intended for

SUMMER TRADE. His shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found alsowhere in and fancy goods than or Central Pennsylvania.

Central Pennsylvania.
Call and see that,
Montgomery is the man that can make
Clotsee in the fashlon, strong and cheap;
All that has ever tried him yet,
Say that he really can't be beat. 2uoJn5th '63-1y

NEW BARERY!

THE NULCIFIERS OF THE NORTH.

Who are they? Who are the men that ave undertaken to render null and void the Constitution and laws of their country?-We shall not disagree as to the punishment they merit Nor shall we long be in doubt as to the parties upon whom the chastisement ought to fall. Their record is undisguised, unblushing, and unrelieved by even palliating regret. Thirty years ago they announced the determination to overthrow the Constitution. The plot began with Garrison, and ends with Lincoln. In the eginning it was called treasonous-it acknowledged itself to be so, and stoutly gloried in its shame. It ends by turning the tables—ealls itself loyal, and denounces as raitors all who cling affectionately to the Constitution and the laws. While this revolution was in the hands of its founders, it seemed to be harmiess, because they had the impudent honesty to confess their dark designs; but the moment it fell into the hands of ambitious politicians, who had the craft to make their assaults upon the Constitution in the prostituted names of liberty and patriotism, iterroved equal to the worst hopes of its founders. When it began to gild its treason with the names that were revered by the people, it schieved its first power for evil. Now, in the same breat with which they blast their country, they declare that they are trying to "bring the Government back to the principles of Wash-

The Father of our Country, with miracu lous sagacity, foresaw that just such a guilty party might arise to curse our fair inheritance: and, with solemn pathos of prophecy, he warned us against them in his Farewell

Address. Hear him: "In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterising pur-ties by geographical discrimination.—Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western; whence deligning men may endeavor to ex-pite a belief that there is a real difference thern, Atlantic and Western; of local interests and views. One of the experiments of party to acquire influence within particular districts is to misropresent the opinions and aims of other districts.— You cannot shield yourself too much against the jealousies and heartburnings which spring from these misreprentations; they tend to render alien to seach other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection.

the support of your safety, of your prosper ity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But, as it is easy to foresee that, from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often cowardly and insidiyou should properly estimate the immense value of your national happiness; that you should cheris a cerdial habitual and immo-We have ONLY PURE NECTAR WHISKEY rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link us together in its various parts."

characterized by geographical discrimina-

tions?" Has it not built itself upon a "differenc of local interests and views!" Is it not an "attempt to alienate one por

tion of our coutry from the rest?"

Has it not "enterbled the sacred fie shioh linked together its various parts?" Are not the prophetic words of Washingon fulfilled in the history and triumph of

this party? Has it not been the mission of the Repub lican party to inflame the passions of the ignorant and the violent, until a general feeling of unrest, hatred and disorganization is diffused, like a destroying poison, through every strata of the public mind?

A party has at last triumphed whose sole political capital is hatred or ignorance of the lawful institutions of one half of the Republio.

principles and guarantees on which it was as South. founded are all swept sway? It cannot and it ought not to last in crime and injustice.

It cannot, and for one we do not wish to see it last, with one-half making war upon the institutions of the other half. The party in power has fulfilled its mission. The "irrepressible" conflict has proved no mere rhet-

ern State?

Men of the North, do you know what you have done? Do you know that in at least twelve of the northern States, you have trampled the Constitution of vour country under your feet? Do you know that you have resisted with mob violence, and with legislative enactment, the supreme law of the land?

Do you know that you have not only broten the peace of this Union, but you have broken the solemn compact that made us a nation? You have torn out the key-stone from the arch on which the temple rested, and now you shout and scream, and mock, and dance about, while the mighty edifice is falling!

You are just as much bound by the Con stitution of your country to give up a fugitive slave to his master and to respect the rights of that master, as you are to obey any other part of that secred instrument.-Read this clause of the Constitution :

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such rvice or labor, but shall be delived up on claim of the party to whom such service labor may be due."

There can be no doubt as to the meaning so much prosperity, unless their property of this clause of the Constitution; it says, in slaves had been secured. * * Here is the principle; the fugitive is to be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."-It has never been pretended that there is Tacison.

"The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so, for it is the main pilling the property of the constitution. The Supreme you. It is justly so, for it is the main pilling the words of the constitution of the New England States, large the water that are, for the most part of the property of the suprementation of where they are, for the most part, crazy on | falo, May 22d, 1851 : the subject of the negroes, have never pre-

the subject of the negroes, have never presumed to deny the plain import of this
quause.

Mr. Seward admitted it,, in his speech in
the Senate of the United States, February
27th, 1860, when he said, in referring to the
history of the Constitution:

"Under the provisions of the Constitution in during Washington's sidministration in
the year 1798, there was passed by general
consent, a law for the restoration of fugitive
some priority it was thought to be necessary, in
order to carry the Constitution into effect;
the great men of New England and New
York all concurred in it. It passed, and

"Each State reserved to itself should cheris a cerdial, habitual and immo-vable attachment to it, acoustoming your-selves to speak of it as of the palladium of your safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; dis-countenancing whatever may suggest as a specific of the prosperity political power over the subject of slavery within its own borders. Nevertheless, it selves to speak of it as of the palladitm of your safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, idea ountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfecble the sacred ties which new link us together in its various parts."

These are the warning words of Washington. Are they not already fulfilled?

Have we not a party triumphant which is in the sacred ties with a support of the sacred ties with a support of the sacred ties with the sacred ties which in to be a chasticl, and restore him as in Congress when it was into a labor State? Should that State confess the law. Some of the State magistrates might execute the succute the new Some of the State magistrates might execute the succute the country of the law. Some of the State magistrates might execute the succute the new Some of the State shall be contented to taxed as persons, or should they not be represented as capital that or as persons, or should they not be represented to taxed at succute the new Some States in labor. The sacre who execution; others defined the use of their jails to carry the law femine as the own of the special and he state the sacre the warning words of Washington. Are they not already fulfilled?

These are the warning words of Washington. Are they not already fulfilled?

Have we not a party triumphant which is

Could this state of things go on and the shall escape into any other of the said States, or territory, the person to whom such labor or service may be due, his agent, or attorney, is hereby empowered to seize tice, theft, and contempt of Constitutional or arrest such fugitive from Labor, and to Northern agitation of the slavery question for border in the state of the state of

expect that the Union will remain after the patriotic men of the country, North as well

patriotic men of the country, North as well as South.

Justice McLane, in the celebrated case of Gilmer vs. Gorham, et. al., which was an action to recover the value of some fugitive shares that had been rescued by a mob of Abolitionists in Michigan, under this law of 1798, charged as follows:

The defendants' counsel, to some extent, have discussed the abstract principles of slavery. It is not the province of this court, or of this july, to deal in abstractions of any kind. With the policy of the local laws of the Natsea we have nothing to do.

pressible" conflict has proved no mere rhetorical flourish in the mouth of Mr. Seward, but a terrible, a bloody reality; destroying our resources, desolating our homes, and finally leaving our country a mass of smoking ruins. The prophecy is fulfilled, and the prophet revers in the fruition of carnage and death.

Was the South a dog, that we expect her to remain to be denounced, insulted, and robbed or her property by a blatant and laws in nearly every north-laws fanaticism which had nultified the Constitution and laws in nearly every north-laws fire the free States that no act should be done by the free States to discharge from service by the free States to discharge from service the Mayo States that no act should be done by the free States to discharge from service in any other State any one who might escape therefrom, but-blat such fugitive should be delivered up on claim-being made. This clause was deemed so important that, as a matter of history, we know the Countitution could not have been adouted without it. As could not have been adopted without it, a past of that instrument, it is as binding Courts and Juries as any other part.

Chief Justice Shaw, at the March term-of the Sppreme Court of Massachusetts, in

prohibit States by law from harboring fu-gitive slaves, was an essential element in the fernation of the Constitution, and the Union intended to be established by it was esseptiably necessary to the peace, happiness and highest prosperity of all the States. In this spirit, and with these views steadily in prospect, it seemed to be the duty of all judges and magistrates to expound and apply these provisions in the Constitution and laws of the United States; and in this spirit it behooves all persons, bound to obey the laws of the United States, to consider and regard them." ation of the Constitution, and the Union

Chief Justice Tilghman, of Pennsylvania

in the charge of Wright vs. Deacon, said. "Whatever may be our opinion on the subject of alavery, it is well known that our Southern brothren would not have consented to have become parties to a Constitution, under which the United States have enjoyed

The fugitive slave law of 1850, is merely supplementary to the act of 1793, which "Under the provisions of the Constitu

York all concurred in it. 41 passed, and answered all the purposes expected from it, till about the year 1841 or 1842, when the State interfered to make enactments in opposition to it. The act of Congress said that State magistrates might execute the latting of heles. senied and be dated the slaves should escape into a labor State? Should that State consists of State? Should that State consisted in the slaves should escape into a labor State? Should that State constitution? In swas in Congress when it was for a proper law, the should estate the same and the state of Constitution? In order to fully and effectually carry out the spirit of this fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, Congress, under the administration of General Washington, on the 12th of February, 1743, passed the following acts.

SEC. 3. That when a person hold to labor in any of the United States, or the court of the territories, or the North-west, of South of the river Ohio, under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said he comes, and that record units we sworn to before a magistrate, and certified by the county clerk, and bear an official seal. The affidavit must state that A or B had doparted under egitain circumstances, and gone to another State; and that record under seal is, by the Constitution of the United States, entitled to full oredivin every State. Well, the cleaner text is a source have and

To District their property and lives.

It sullisted the Constitution of the United State of territory, that the person so the selected or excelled, doth, under the laws of the selected or excelled, doth, under the laws of the selected or excelled, doth, under the laws of the selected or excelled, doth, under the laws of the selected or excelled, doth, under the laws of the selected or excelled, doth, under the laws of the selected or excelled, doth, under the laws of the selected or excelled, doth, under the laws of the selected or excelled, doth, under the laws of the selected or excelled or the person, laws and the selected or excelled or the person, of the selected or excelled or excelled or the person, of the selected or excelled or exc

suading you, as public men, and private men, as good men and patrictic men, thai you ough, to the extent of your ability and influence, to see to it that such laws are

established and maintained as aball keep you and the South, and the West, and all the country, together, on the terms of the Cobstitution. I say, what is demanded of us is to fulfill ar Constitutional duties, and de for the South what the South has a right The godlike expounder of the Constitution said well, that these men "pledged

their sacred honor to commit treason against the laws of their country !" What is honor to such men? What is the honor of men who trample the

Constitution of their country under their feet?

What was the crime of Benedict Arnold ! Will the dominant faunties who have seized the legislative powers in twelve of the northern States, to resists the supreme laws of their country, tell us if they have any appreciation of the crime which has sent the of Congress approved September 18th, 1850, name of Benedict Arnold hissing down to service of their masters.' .cs. under the establishment of Congress approved September 18th, 1850, name of Benedict Arnold hissing down to service of their masters.' .cs. under the establishment of Congress approved September 18th, 1850, name of Benedict Arnold hissing down to service of the congress approved September 18th, 1850.

Let up ask Massachnestic where she stands. Has she been true to the Constitution and the Union? Or has she been is an attitude of rebellion and practical disunion by her logislative resistance to the supreme laws of the republic !

Let the following acts, which she passed even over the veto of her Governor (Gardner,) May 21, 1865, speak for her:

SEC. 9. No person, while holding any office of honor, trust, or emolument, under the laws of this commonwealth, shall, in any capacity, issue ally warrant or other process, or grant any certificate, under or by virtue of an act of Congress, approved the welth day of Pebruary, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, ontitled "An Act respecting fugilities from justice and increase a justice and persons escaping from the ser-joe of their mesters," or under and by rin-firtes of arrest of Congress, approved the lighteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, enti-

tled "An Act to amend, and supplementary to "An Act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," or shall, in any capacity, serve any such warrant or other process,

Sec. 10. Any person who shall grant any pertificate under or by virtue of the acts of Congress mentioned in the preceeding tion, shall be deemed to have resigned any commission from the Commonwealth which he may possess, his office shall be doemed vacant, and he shall be forever thereafter ineligible to any office of trust, honor or emplument, under the laws of this Common-

SEC. 11. Any person who shall act as counsel or attorney for any claimant of any alleged fugitive from service or labor, under

labor. Any member of the rame who shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be pituished by fine not less than one thousand, and not exceeding two Thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the State. Prison for not less than one, nor more than

Sec. IN No lad; prison or other place of confinement belonging to or used by either the Commonwealth of Massachushts or any the Commonwealth of Massachushts of any determine shall be used for the determine. county therein, shall be used for the deten-tion or imprisonment of any person accused or convicted of any offence created by either of the said acts of Congress mentioned in the ninth section of this act, or accused or convicted of obstructing or resisting any process, warrant, or order, issued under either of said acts, or of rescuipg or attemp-ting to rescue, any person arrested or de-tained under any of the provisions of the said acts, wor for the imprisonment of any county therein, shall be used for the deten-

These laws of Massachusetts make it a crime punishable with fine and finprison-ment of any citizen, or officer, of the State this act.

mj or to any county, town, city, therein, of any person for the r Sap. B. "No that st."; doputy "Blottle high-balling 'entitable, 'er 'ein' 'ender 'elder or oit see of this fisher, shall trainplate; be m-more, and or angles it that, praimportation or

State to any temperature of the sample of the peaks, magistrate, officer or eliting, shall affect against the two prededing sections, such judge, justice of the peaks, angistrate, officer or citizen, shall be subject to the penalties provided in section are of this

SEC. 5. Any judge of any court of record in this State, any justice of this peace, or observations of the peace, or observations or justice of this peace, or observation or judge, or any citizen of this State, who shall offend against the provisions of this act, by acting directly or indirectly under the provisions of section three of the act of Concress accression shall for of the act; of Congress aforesaid, shall for-feit a sum not exceeding one thousand dol-lars, to the use of the State, to be recovered upon information or indipment; or the impri-oned in the State prison not exceeding five YUATE.

This is pretty strong nullification. It punishes by a fine of one thousand dollars, or incarceration in the State Prison for five years, any citizen who should obey wither a pertain clause of the Constitution, or the law of 1798, signed by Washington.

Let us look at the Personal Liberty Bill of Rhode Island :

TITLE EXX., CHAP. 212.—840. 18. No. judge, justice, magistrate, or court whats cale or warrant to, or otherwise in any man ner officially aid any person' claiming or pursuing another as a fugitive slave, either under the sot of Congress, approved Petru-ary 12th, 1798, entitled "An Act respecting

SEC. 19 No sheriff, deputy sheriff, fows sergeant, constable or other officer of this State, shall arrest or detain, or aid in the arrest or detain of any person claimed as a fugitive slave, for or by reason thereof, or imprison such fugitive, as each, in any jail or other building belonging to this State, or to any city, town or village thereof.

SEC. 20. Any justice of the peace, sheriff, doputy sheriff, town sergeant, constable, jailor, or keeper of a jail, who shall violate any provision of the two sections ment preceding, shall, for every such offense, be ceeding, shall, for every such offence, fined five hundred dollars, or be imprison not exceeding six months.

TITLE EXELL, CRAP. 226,—"Of jatts and of the care and displine of fells"—Suc. 6.—"Prisoners, excepting secaped shaves, may be committed under the anthority of the United States to any jail, upon payment &c., &c.

do., do. This, in direct terms, nullifies one acction of the Constitution, and two acts of Congress, and punishes any citizen who should obey the same with imprisonment or fine That is, it makes obedience to the Constitution and law in this respect a criminal of fence. Could nullification or rebellion go further?

The following is the Liberty Bill of the State of Maine. Revised Statutes 1869:

TITLE VIII., CHAP. 80-SEC. 58. No sher-TITLE VIII., CHAP. 80—850, 58, No sheriff-deputy sheriff, oorouer, constable, jailor,
justice of the peace, or other officer of this
State, shell arrest or detain, or aid in so
doing, in any prison or building belonging
to this State, or of any county or town, any
person, on account of a claim on him as a
fugitive slave. Any of said officers violating any of the aforesaid provisions, or aidting or abuting any terrion claiming. ing or absting say person claiming, arres-ting, or detaining any person se a fugitive slave, shall forfeit a num not exceeding one thousand dollars for each offence, to the use of the county where it is committed, or be imprisoned less then one year in the

county jail. TITLE XI., CHAP. 118-Swc. 29, declares Any slave, voluntarily brought into this State by his master, or by his knowledge or

shall not apply to any act lawfully done by any officer of the United States, or other person, in the execution of any legal process.

Connecticut passed the following law, entitled "An Act for the Defence of Liberty

in this State;" SEC. 2. In all cases arising under this ass the truth of every declaration, representa-tion, or pretence, that any person being, or having been, in this State, is or was a slave, or owes or did owe service or labor to any or owe or did owe nervice or thor to any other person or personal half not be deemed proved, except by the testimony of at least two orediffs witnesses testifying so facts developed the court of such declaration, presence, or representation, or by legal evidence equivalent thereto.

SEC. 4. Upon the ifful of any prosecution arising under this act, no deposition shall be admitted as evidence of any statement in souh deposition confai

· Marin C.

move, and or ancies it the transportation is removed of any suggitive stave, or any per-son chained as such, from any place is the State to any other place within or without